THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 11th August.

THE *Bombay Gazette* publishes a new version of Lord Reay's resignation mystery which is sent to a contemporary by a correspondent who, though not an official, is, that paper says, not the less likely on that account to be well informed : "Lord Reay, we are told, when he learnt that the Secretary of State intended that the idemnity should be broken, at once telegraphed to the Viceroy that if his intention were persisted in, he should be bound to resign. The Viceroy's reply was to the effect that the resignation would be inconvenient and would be misunderstood ; and he strongly urged Lord Reay to reconsider his determination. Meanwhile Lord Cross was apprised by telegraph of what had passed between the Viceroy and the Governor, and he at once wired to Lord Lansdowne expressing entire concurrence with his view and adding that the resignation under the circumstances would be mischievous and liable to be misconstrued. The Secretary of State further remarked that the Lord Chancellor's interpretation of the Act of George III. relieved Lord Reay of the responsibility and placed it upon his (Lord Cross') shoulders. 'He must not resign, for the reasons he alleges do not exist,' the correspondent says, are the words with which the Secretary of State concluded his message. Had Sir John Gorst known what had passed, he would never have bluntly declared in the House of Commons that Lord Reay's resignation had never been tendered."

THE late Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy of Bombay has bequeathed his residuary property to the Chancellor and Senate of the Bombay University, on their agreeing to certain conditions laid down in his will. Sir Munguldass has left a large amount of property, both moveable and immoveable, which is roughly estimated at between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees, and the amount to which the University would be entitled under the provisions of the will, will materially depend on the determination of the question which is now pending before the High Court as to what portion of the entire property was ancestral and how much of it was self-acquired. Should the Court, after taking account, be of opinion—as had all along been contended by the deceased gentleman in the suit filed against him by his son for a division of the property—that the main portion was self-acquired, the University would in that case be benefited to the extent of from five to ten lakhs of rupees, or even more than that amount.

THE Irrawaddy river is at present in high flood, and there seems to be some apprehension in Mandalay of the city being overtaken by an inundation such as it experienced a few years ago. The protecting embankment, however, we hear, is in good order, and shows no signs of giving way.

ABDUL HUQ, Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk, had recently an audience with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick regarding his dispute with the Hyderabad Government. The Nizam's Revenue Secretary is said to have been present. Mr. Inverarity, the Sirdar's leading counsel, has also arrived at Hyderabad from Bombay, but whether his visit is in connection with the Sirdar's case or some other one has not transpired. The plaint against the Sirdar is said to be all but ready.

THE *Novoe Vremya's* announcement concerning the intentions of the Amir of Afghanistan is one which the *Pioneer* thinks may be safely ignored. The Amir could not embark on his own account upon a course of negotiations and embassies with Russia without directly violating the tenor of his engagements to the British Government, and a commerical treaty with Russia is a transaction which he would know could not be kept secret. That he may be taking steps in that direction with the knowledge of the Government here is an alternative supposition negatived by the fact that nothing is known of the matter in India, as well as by the certainty that any arrangement, of the kind in which he might be wanted to join by Russia would necessarily be opposed to British interests.

THE N. W. P. Provinces Administration Bill will be passed in October.

Tuesday, 12th August.

OWING to the recent heavy rain, there have been a series of fatal accidents in Lahore and in the villages in the districts. A few days ago a whole family of villagers, consisting of six adults and two children, were crushed to death under the *debris* of a *pucca* house which fell in at the village of Khaka. A number of dead bodies of men, women and children have since been found floating in the river at several villages in the district. On the night of the 4th instant two *pucca* houses fell in the city close to Hira Mundi and the Taksali Gate, resulting in serious loss of life. Under one house three persons were found dead, and no fewer then six men are said to have been buried in the *debris* of another house, the roof of which gave way during the night. Out of these only two men escaped death.

Scientific American writes :—'Most house-keepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For this reason newspapers are invaluable under the carpet laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well known that ice, completely enveloped in newspapers so that all air is shut out, will keep a longer time than under other conditions; and that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized oftener than they are in the case of the sick at night. In freezing ice cream, when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only three quarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher, it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.

SINGULARLY enough, at the very time when an agitation is beginning to be raised in India on the subject of the marriage question a Bill has been introduced at Hongkong for the protection of women and girls, in which among other things, it is proposed to raise the age of consent to sixteen years. In other respects also the Bill follows pretty closely the enactment lately passed in Great Britain. The Bill has naturally created a good deal of stir, as it interferes with Chinese social customs, and even the English press of China is divided in opinion as to the advisability of enforcing all its provisions. But the Attorney-General has declared his views in unmistakable language. Asked by the Hon'ble Ho Kai whether the word marriage was to be taken in the Chinese or English sense, he replied : "I think I may say at once that the English law does not recognise polygamy. This is a British colony; an adjunct of the Empire of China. If Chinamen come here they must obey the laws; if they don't like to do that, they must stop away. The concubinage of young girls which prevails extensively in China, is the practice which the new Bill aims at checking.' It is a cardinal principle of good Government that there should be no legislative interference with social laws and customs. People who advocate raising the age of consent, as it is called, should bear this in mind.

NEWS of the two chief parties of exploration in the region of Tibet has been received by Russian news-papers. Both Colonel Pevtsoff and M. Grombtchevsky passed unscathed through the rigorous weather. They write that all the members of their parties are in splendid health. Thanks to the assistance of the Russian Consul in Kashgar they have during the same period recieved all their letters and papers from St. Petersburg. Both explorers speak hopefully of getting access to Tibet where, if their anticipations are realised, they ought to be now making their investigations. M. Grombtchevsky has been accorded leave to extend his absence until January next.

Wednesday, 13th August.

A SURVEY for a broad gauge line from Lucknow through Rai Bareily to Jaunpur is likely to be sanctioned for the ensuing cold weather.

MR. F. B. WALKER, Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway, arrives shortly at Simla to arrange for starting work on this new State line early in the cold weather.

JUDGING from its administration reports the little State of Gondal seems to be one of the happiest in India. During 1889-90 revenue went up nearly a lakh, exports increased, the harvest was good, the condition of the people improved, the proportion of cognizable crime to population went down to one in 339, and the only cloud on the picture was the illness of the Rani Saheb. Her Highness seemed to have recovered, and as a mark of thankfulness and rejoicing, there was a large distribution of sugar-candy. The recovery, however, was not quite complete, and the Thakore Saheb and his amiable consort had to go away in the *Sutlej*. Over 1,024 square miles which comprise the State of Gondol, some 135,604 people are distributed, and the average revenue of the State is nearly twelve lakhs, that of 1889.90, however, rising to nearly thirteen and three-quarters.

THE floating hotel at Hongkong is said to have been completed. It has three decks. The saloon deck, which is just above the water line contains a dining room, 52ft. by 30ft., with a height of 11 ft. adjoining which are a store-room, pantry and ice-house, having separate communication with the kitchen by stairs and hoist. Forward of the dining saloon are the billiard-room and bar, card and smoking-room, with lavatories, &c. On the main deck above are 24 bed rooms, each of which has a dressing and bath-room attached. The bed-rooms are large and airy and comfortably furnished. The bath-rooms are provided with enamelled cast-iron baths of full size with sea and fresh water laid on. Outside each bed room is a veranda 5 ft. wide accessible only to the occupant of the room and capable of being screened off so as to give absolute privacy. On the forward part of the main deck is a handsome music saloon, communicating all round with a verandah 5 ft. wide. The saloon is well lighted from the top and sides, and is very tastefully decorated and upholstered. On the after portion of the main deck are the kitchens stores, servants' rooms and barbers shop. Above the main deck and approached by two staircases, is a spacious promenade deck covered by a canvas awning. The approach to the ship is by a platform on the starboard side at a suitable height for launches and boats. Along the entire length of the ship on the main deck is a promenade covered by a lofty skylight. Electric bells are within reach in every part of the ship.

HOLIDAYS—All workers, says a medical contemporary, if they are to last, must have holidays. For some persons and for some occupations, frequent short holidays are the best ; with other natures and in other circumstances, only comparatively long periods of release from routine are of service. Few real workers, if any, can safely continue to deny themselves at least a yearly holiday. Mere rest, that is mere cessation from work, while it is better than unbroken toil, does not recreate the fairly vigorous so thoroughly as does a complete change of activity from accustomed channels. For the stronger worker either with brain or muscle, diverson of activity recreates better than rest alone. The whole body feeds as it works and grows as it feeds. Rest may check expenditure of force. But it is chiefly by expending energy that the stores of energy can be replenished. We mostly need holidays because our ordinary daily life tends to sink into a narrow groove of routine exertion, working and wearing some part of our organism disproportionately, so that its powers of work and its faculty of recuperation are alike worn down. In a well-arranged holiday we do not cease from activity—we only change its channels ; with such changes we give a new and saving stimulus to assimilation and the transmutation of its products into force. As a rule, the hardest workers live longest ; but only those live long who sufficiently break their wonted toil by the recreating variety of well-timed and well-spent holidays.

Thursday, 14th August.

EVERYBODY knows what a pic-nic is, but most folk would find it hard to say how it got that name, and yet it is simple enough when you come to learn it. When a pic-nic was being arranged for, the custom originally was that those who intended to be present should supply the eatables and drinkables. A list of those necessaries having been drawn up it was passed round, and each person *picked* out the article of food or drink that he or she was willing to furnish, and the name of the article was *nicked*, or ticked off the list. The open-air entertainment thus became known as a "pick and nick." The custom is said to date from 1802, so that the pic-nic is wholly an institution of the nineteenth century. As started it must have strongly resembled what is now called a "surprise party."

THERE are what may be termed *animalculæ* of the universe, in reality myriads of bodies of various sizes and substances. The earth in its journey round the sun comes into the region of these bodies, attracting all within her power. As soon as one of these bodies comes within the earth's attraction, it leaves its alloted place in the wonderfully organised universe, and rushes at an increasing speed towards the earth. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of these bodies fall to the earth daily. This may seem somewhat startling at first sight, and the question that will arise is "Where is the terrific destruction that must necessarily occur if it is really true that these shooting stars do fall to the earth? The answer to this question is that the earth is fortunately protected by an atmosphere through which all bodies before reaching us must pass. A body attracted by our planet makes for the earth, but as soon as it enters the stratum of atmosphere it ignites, owing to the fearful velocity at which it is travelling, and after burning itself out falls to the earth in the finest possible dust, so that the earth is gradually becoming larger.

ALL the replies of the Local Governments with reference to the protection of fish in fresh waters in India have now been received, and the decision of the Government of India may be expected during the coming cold season.

THE habitual drunkard in Norway or Sweden renders himself liable to imprsonment for his love of strong drink and during his incarceration he is required to submit to a plan of treatment for the cure of his failing which is said to produce marvellous results. The plan consists in making the delinquent subsist entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in a bowl of wine for an hour or more before the meal is served. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate; finally he positively loathes the sight of it. Experience shows that a period of from eight to ten days of this regimen is generally more than sufficient to make a man evince the greatest aversion to any thing in the shape of wine. Many men after their incarceration become total abstainers.

Prince Bismarck, interviewed, said that the Socialist question was a very dangerous one; more so than the danger threatening from France, The social democracy was constantly on the increase and there were only two ways of meeting it, either to fight or concede. The latter would only increase their demands. At every concession they would blackmail the Emperor, who had not yet the experience of of seventy years, and has decided for peace. He himself wished to fight, and the sooner the better. The Socialist question would eventually become a military one, and instead of the present state of siege we should have a general war.

ACTION will probably be taken by Army Head quarters to place all officers on the same footing respecting privilege leave out of India as regards the grant of subsidiary leave sufficient to enable them to reach the port of embarkation.

MR. KIMBER, Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, goes on furlough in the coming cold season, when Mr. Buckley will probably take up the acting appointment. Mr. Cloete may be appointed to the Bengal Sanitary Commission which is now being formed.

THE Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act of 1871, the Census Bill, and the Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act, are all likely to be passed after the Viceroy's return from Chini. The Bills to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Christian Marriage Act, 1872, will be postponed till the Calcutta session.

A REPORT reaches us from England that Sir Mortimer Durand has been offered Sir Edward Bradford's post at the India Office. It is said, however, that the Foreign Secretary is true to his allegiance to India, and has declined the offer.

Friday, 15th August.

THE Ceylon Government has recently asked the Government of India to assist them in introducing Indian fish into the rivers and lakes in their islands and are specially desirous, it would seem, to procure the spawn of the well known 'gourani' of Madras. The Zoological Gardens of Calutta have expressed their willingness to aid in the matter; so a few years hence may see the efforts of the Ceylon authorities crowned with success.

THE Russian Minister has presented a Note to the Porte to the effect that the concessions made to Bulgaria are humiliating to the Sultan. It states that the demands of Bulgaria are merely manœuvres to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand, whose rule is illegal. The Note further says that, the Bulgaria Government being hostile to Russia, the Porte's concession is an unfriendly act which might lead to serious results. The Porte is much exercised in consequence.

UPON a vote of the War Office, Mr. Bradlaugh complained that the Government of India were being charged exorbitant prices for military stores. Their claims ought to be submitted to arbitration within six months. Mr. Stanhope denied that injustice had been done to India. If any fault was committed it was too great an indulgence shown to India which had not been compelled to pay her full value for stores. Mr. Smith undertook to secure a fair settlement. Mr. Stanhope stated that he would try to arrange that a fair proportion of the unmarried officers of the Guards should in future live in barracks. He strongly repudiated the public censure on the whole brigade of the Guards because one battalion offended.

THE *Times* describes the American Silver Act as a mischievous measure. The *Economist* predicts a repeal of the Act a few years hence when probably the price of silver will go down to thirty pence and the gold value of the rupee to a shilling. India must prepare for the next crash in silver, husbanding her resources and economising expenditure.

THE Behring Sea difficulty has not yet come to a close, for by the latest accounts the Americans have been active in interfering with British ships at Alaska and its neighbourhood. Matters in the political horizon look threatening.

THE Editor of the *Siam Mercantile Gazette* has been found guilty of libelling the King of Siam and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in a fortress and pay the costs of the prosecution.

THE Lahore Veterinary College is making capital progress. During the past year the hospital practice of the school comprised the treatment of 339 equine in-patients, 387 out-patients, 431 bovine patients, and 84 surgical operations. The fees and forage charges exceeded a sum of Rs. 5,001 against Rs. 3,659 in 1888-89.

IT is alleged that E. I. R Company will shortly take over the Nalhatty State Railway from Government and convert it into a broad gauge line on condition that the Government guarantee the interest on nine lakhs of rupees which will be expended on that account. The above Company also contemplate to extend the line sixteen miles up the Ganges.

AN up-country correspondent sends the following harrowing account of the breaches on the Oudh and Rohilkund line :—'It is impossible to describe the state of the surrounding tracts of lands. You have only to walk a few paces out of the cantonment station yard, when one huge expanse of water, as far as the eye can reach, meets your view. The only vestige of once standing and prosperous villages is to be found in mud walls which here and there stand out in relief in the midst of the floods. Thatched roofs float past you with awful rapidity. Men, women and children, cows, buffaloes and pigs are to be found huddled together along portions of the railway line and square inches of dry ground near the level crossings. A passenger who came down from Aligarh just a few hours before the line was breached mentioned that for forty miles and more the country on both sides of the railway line was one sheet of water, the vast expanse being here and there dotted by merely the tops of mango groves which were visible. * * * In Bareilly city itself hundreds of inhabitants have been rendered homeless owing to the floods having washed away their houses, goods and chattels. When dry weather (and at present there is not the remotest sign of a break in the clouds) comes once more, and people can look round a bit, I fear the reckoning will be a long and expensive item, necessitating in the first place a large remission by Government of its revenue.'

CHOLERA is gradually decreasing in Mecca, and increasing in Jeddah, where 148 deaths occurred on Friday.

Saturday, 16th August.

IN the House of Commons on Saturday evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said Lord Cross had adopted the recommendation of the Select Committee that Uncovenanted Service pensions be fixed at a minimum of one shilling and nine pence; and added that the same will take effect from 1st April last. Sir John said that Lord Cross would consult the Government of India regarding the other recommendations of the Select Committee.

OWING to heavy rains between thirty and forty miles from Bombay, considerable delay has occurred to trains on the G. I. P. Railway. The lines were damaged in two or three places by floods, but the water rapidly subsided and the breaches were promptly repaired. Trains are now working without interruption.

IN regard to the "Madras Slave Trade," a Nagapatam correspondent informs the *Madras Mail* that precautions to prevent rascality are not altogether neglected :—"No woman is allowed to leave the port without the name of her parents or husband being obtained from her and registered, with her age and the name of her village. If she should happen to be alone her circumstances and motives for embarking are carefully enquired into, and should anything suggest the idea that all is not right, she is not permitted to embark. Should there be any grounds for supposing that she had been kidnapped, the case is immediately communicated to the Police for investigation On the other hand, when a woman has satisfactorily answered the interrogatories put to her on behalf of the Government, she receives a ticket, which she delivers to the jetty peon; and no woman who cannot produce this passport is permitted to embark. The contractors are well known to the authorities, who are aware of the importance of watching their proceedings closely. They engage many more men than women. Some of them have been suspected of paying the passage money, Rs. 10, for each coolie, and taking his or her bond for Rs. 22 or so; and it is on this bond that they take their stand in Rangoon, as it implies that they have power over the liberty of the coolie. The coolies are repeatedly warned what they have to expect and they usually reply that they will take their chance. The worst part of the traffic occurs in Burmah; there the bondholders make over the coolies for a consideration to employers; but the full extent of the evil is known to the Rangoon rather than to the Negapatam or Madras authorities. The Madras Government, the Collector of Tanjore, and the Madras Police have been instituting enquiries for the same time, and combining to do all that can be reasonably suggested to prevent abuses infringing the liberty of the subject.

ALLAHABAD has been chosen for the approaching meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Congress.

MR. GLADSTONE has undertaken to write an important work, showing the best methods for improving the status of English national life.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will probably leave Simla on October 7th or 8th for Lahore. He will be at Patialla when the Viceroy is there, and will also meet His Excellency at Delhi.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 9th August, was 188 against 215 and 180 in the two preceding weeks, and is equal to the corresponding week of last year. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 86 and 12, respectively, against 78 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·6 per mille per annum against 22·1, the mean of the last five years.

THE total number of deaths in the amalgamated are a of Suburbs, registered during the week, ending 9th August was 130 against 127 and 112 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 26. There were 12 deaths from cholera against 14 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were 2 deaths from smallpox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were nine deaths from tetanus against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 46 and 20 respectively, against 56 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 40·3 per mille per annum, against 36 3, the mean of the last five years. The general death-rate of the combined area is equal to 27·6.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Expansion by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Wednesday*, the 20*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Physical Optics—Hypotheses relating to the Ether, Simple Cases of Interference.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Thursday* the 21*st Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Elasticity. Stress Equations in Polar and Cylindrical Coordinates.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the *21st Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Refraction of Light and its Laws.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Friday*, the *22nd Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Physical Optics — Interference, Principal of Huyghens.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 16th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1890.

A SANITARY MUDDLE.

The amateur scientists of the Calcutta Health Society in their solicitude for the well-being of the people of this city have lately addressed the Government on the subject of "river pollution in India." They are particularly anxious to see that measures are adopted to prevent the pollution of rivers by crude sewage. The subject is certainly very vast and complicated, but not unworthy of the overflowing zeal of men anxious to establish their claim for scientific zeal. The would-be statistician, who saw a vast multitude of men crowding a market place and wondered where those people slept at night, had an easier problem to solve. He had tangible entities to count and calculate; but our sanitarians have to evolve their facts and figures from unknown data, and, therefore, are always wide at sea, and have up to this time succeeded in evolving nothing beyond an essay *de rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis*. They themselves acknowledge 'that as far as our present knowledge extends the poisons of these diseases are not destroyed by free dilution, and that we are not in a position to say to what distance pathogenic microbes can be carried intact in river water. Briefly, though it is probable that flowing water may ultimately, as regards chemical compounds, purify itself when it has become polluted with crude sewage we have absolutely no knowledge whatever as to its capacity to purify itself when disease germs and particles are present. When chemical analysis alone has been relied on, water purposely polluted with typhoid stools has been pronounced to be pure. Moreover, bits of muscular fibre and of epithelium which are dead organic matter will remain for months in water and still be readily recognised with the microscope." The microscope and chemical tests are not always reliable, and the germs are so minute that they are not cognizable by any human means yet discovered. But to argue from the known to the unknown is the safest course for logicians, and our sanitarians do well to rely upon the universal maxim. Sub-division does not imply annihilation, and as it stands open to reason, that extreme dilution can only imply excessive sub-division, and not the entire destruction of disease germs. Chemical action of oxygen in water and air means change, but it does not imply total annihilation, and we cannot, therefore, assume that such changes ever prevent infection or injurious action. Our sanitarians have taken no notice of the wholesale destruction of animal and vegetable matter in sewage devoured by fishes, insects and other denizens of water, but inasmuch as the matter so destroyed by eating them does not really mean destruction; it can only imply change of appearance, and therefore our sanitarians will do well to overlook them altogether. It follows, therefore, that the myriad millions of animal beings in the waters of the Hughly and the Ganges serve only to multiply and spread broadcast disease germs, and it is the province of sanitarians, whether with or without the stimulus of Gunja, to take note of them, even as it was the duty of the silly wight to settle the locale where the market people sleep at night. At all events the sanitarians have done a tangible good. They have brought to the notice of Government Mr. Buck's treatise on Hygiene. We do not know whether those whose duty it is to advise Government on such matters have already made their acknowldgements of thanks, but they should, if they have not already done so. The apprehension of "ashes, slags and cinders coming under the designation of sewage is rather far fetched, but, the nomenclature apart, the danger is real. Silting does take place at times, *pace* the banks of the Hughly." In their throughness the wise men of the East have taken notice of the fact that "water carriage system has always been considered the readiest and cheapest method for disposing of sewage, and that when available it is almost invariably employed in England, in the United States of America and in some other countries;" but living under the advice of the Calcutta Health Society we should be above the weakness of doing that which is opposed to the advice of Health Officers. The germs of disease must be destroyed at all hazards, and after all what is the good of taxation if it does not yield all that may be required for the health of the people? True it is that short-commons is a prolific source of disease to many who die of starvation by living unmercifully over-taxed; but they will have themselves to thank their lot for it. It is not the province of sanitation to remove wants, but to destroy the germs of cholera. Besides the discussion is limited to pollution of water, and it is casually that reference is made to the air contaminated by exhalations from sewage-polluted banks. A sanitarian once solved the problem of Burdwan fever by the theory of over-population, saying that the disease was an effort of nature to get over that over-population. One might on the same principle accept disease as an effort of nature, but science as science, and must not defend any thing that is "opposed to the fundamental sanitary principle." The good old lady of yore said sweet is the word Mesopotamia, but in our time that has become old; we have now to sing the praise of Sanitation.

THE N. W. P. AND OUDH RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

WE briefly noticed in a previous issue the main features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Re-organisation Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council of the Gonernor-General. At a recent meeting of the Council the Bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. The object of this measure is to assimilate the administration of Oudh to that of the North-Western Provinces, Sir Auckland Colvin apparently thinking that the time has come when the farce of keeping up a separate administrative machinery in name for Oudh should be given up. But whatever Sir Auckland's view may be, the Supreme Government should not have sanctioned a scheme, the introduction of which would involve the breach of a clear and emphatic pledge. When the Government determined to amalgamate Oudh with the North-Western Provinces at the beginning of 1877, the following Resolution was issued by the Home Department:—"The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it is expedient on grounds of financial and general policy to combine the administration of Oudh with that of the North-Western Provinces. The simplest mode of carrying out this measure is to transfer the seat of chief executive authority in Oudh from Lucknow to Allahabad, *leaving matters otherwise as they stand. This will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and will provide, with the greatest amount of economy possible, for the maintenance of the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system.* * * * *The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will exercise the functions of both offices within each Province respectively, and will be required to reside at Lucknow for a portion of the year.*" It will thus be seen that, in directing the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, the Government of Lord Lytton gave a distinct pledge to the people of the smaller Province that the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system should be maintained intact, and the recognised organ of the Government of India emphasized that pledge. The *Pioneer*, in commenting on the union of the two Provinces, declared that "the local machinery of administration" in the smaller Province "will remain unchanged," and that "the peculiarities of land tenure in Oudh will be recognised under the new as completely as under the old arrangement." We were thus given to understand that save and except the merging of the Chief Commissionership in the Lieutenant-Governorship, everything would remain *in statu quo*, and that there would be no change. This is proved to demonstration by the evidence we have adduced.

It must be confessed that the people of Oudh did not from the first place much reliance on the solemn promise of the Governor-General in Council. They suspected that one by one the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system would be swept away, and that the Departments of the smaller Province would be consolidated with the corresponding Departments of the bigger Province. Events have proved that these suspicions were by no means unfounded. It was because the people of Oudh were not satisfied that the local machinery of administration would remain unchanged for any length of time, that they protested strongly against the amalgamation of their province with that of the North-Western Provinces, and set on foot an earnest agitation with a view to get it cancelled. But Sir George Couper, it is well known, suppressed the agitation with a high hand. Scarcely had the ink with which the pledge of the Governor-General in Council was recorded became dry when the work of consolidating the Departments of the Oudh Administration with the corresponding Departments in the North-West was taken in hand and pushed on with great vigour. All the minor Departments in the smaller Province—such as Police, Jail, Excise, Registration, Education, &c;—were swept away in no time; and only the Revenue and Judicial Departments were maintained intact. Since the abolition of the Financial Commissionership the Chief Commissioner had exercised the functions of the chief controlling Revenue authority in Oudh, and that arrangement was left untouched. Immediately after the amalgamation the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was provided with a separate Secretary in the Oudh Revenue Department, and the officers who held this post were men who had served in that Province and were well acquainted with the peculiarities of its land tenure. But on the re-organisation of the North-West Secretariat a few years ago the speciality of the Oudh Revenue Secretary's appointment was numbered with the things that were. And it has now been decided to consclidate the Revenue Department in the smaller Province with the corresponding Department in the North-West. This measure, when carried out, will involve the transfer of Oudh Revenue work from the Government to the Allahabad Board of Revenue. Sir Auckland Colvin thus defends the contemplated arrangement:—"Already the Departments of Excise, Stamps, Income Tax and Treasuries have been made over to the Board of Revenue. It is proposed now to complete the business of transfer which up to the present time has been partial, and to make the Board of Revenue what it is convenient that it should be, a Board for the United Provinces. The Committee desire to transfer to the Board of Revenue not merely the revenue work connected with Oudh, but also a portion of the judicial rent work which now goes to the Judicial Commissioner, so that decisions affecting the status of tenants and the mutual rights of landlords and tenants should be dealt with in the last resort by the controlling revenue authorities." Now, there can be no anomaly between transfer of the Departments of Excise, Stamps, Income Tax and Treasuries to the Board and that of the Revenue Department. The first-named Departments are under the same laws and rules in both the Provinces, and can, therefore, be administered by the same officers without any particular objec-

tion. But the case of the Oudh Revenue Department is widely different. The system of land tenure in Oudh is not identical with that of the North-Western Provinces. It has, indeed, many peculiarities which the Government is bound to maintain intact. We are astonished to find that Sir Auckland Colvin has conveniently overlooked this important fact. His Honor would have us believe that the transfer of Oudh Revenue work from the Government to the Board will be merely a return to the former state of things under which that Province had a Financial Commissioner, whose place will now be taken by the Board. This argument may seem plausible at first sight, but it cannot bear close examination. Under the old system the Financial Commissionership was, as a rule, held by an officer who had served in Oudh and become thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of its land tenure. But there is no guarantee that this knowledge will be possessed by the Members of the Allahabad Board of Revenue. It is no disparagement to Mr. Lumsden, the present Senior Member of the North-West Board, who is entrusted with the administration of the Land Revenue Department, to say that he has never had any opportunity to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of land tenure in Oudh; and what is there to ensure that his successors will be in a better position in this respect? It may be convenient for the Government to make the Allahabad Board of Revenue a Board for the United Provinces; but the question is, will this arrangement be good for the people of Oudh? We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the transfer of Oudh Revenue work to the Board will be prejudicial to the interests of both landlords and tenants in that Province.

We have shown above that Sir Auckland Colvin's Re-organisation scheme, to which effect will be given on the passing of Mr. Robert Crosthwaite's Bill, now before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, contemplates the transfer to the Board of Revenue not merely the revenue business connected with Oudh, but also a portion of the judicial rent work which now goes to the Judicial Commissioner. In order to justify this arrangement the Re-organisation Committee, which Sir Auckland Colvin appointed last year under the presidency of Mr. Quinton, lay stress on "the great inconvenience which would result *if the High Court of the United Provinces, the establisment of which is now in contemplation*, were the ultimate court of appeal for classes of litigation in one Province over which it had no control in the other." We would draw the reader's special attention to the words we have put in italics. The speciality of the Oudh Revenue Department is about to be done away with and the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow is within a measurable distance of abolition. When the Revenue and Judicial Departments in Oudh are consolidated with the corresponding Departments in the North-West, the union of the two Provinces will have become complete. When this result is accomplished, as it will undoubtedly be in a very short time, the Chief Commissionership will, as a matter of course, cease to exist. Even if the Chief Commissionership be not abolished, it will be kept up merely in name; but the people of Oudh are not so stupid that they will be satisfied with the shadow instead of the substance.

BANQUET TO LORD REAY.

THERE can be no doubt that the high honour which the Northbrook Indian Club did to Lord Reay on the occasion of his return from the Governorship of Bombay was well deserved. Lord Northbrook presided at the banquet, and the company included their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and many other distinguished personages who take an interest in the affairs of India. The proceedings of this festive gathering possess a peculiar value for the people of this country. The chairman having proposed the usual toasts, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale responded to them in a neat little speech. We are exceedingly glad to find that the Duke availed himself of the opportunity to express the great pleasure he had derived from his recent tour in India and to testify his warmest gratitude for the kindness and hospitality with which he had been everywhere received both by the British and the Native residents. General Sir Arthur Hardinge then proposed the health of the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness, in replying to the toast, spoke in very high terms of the services rendered by Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay. The Duke said:—"Lord Reay entered upon his high office at a time of great difficulty, and when many subjects of complexity had to be considered; but I never met any man who so entirely sacrificed himself to what he considered to be his duty as Her Majesty's representative. I must not trench upon what our chairman has to say, but I should like to refer to the great work Lord Reay did in the matter of education, and especially how thoroughly he threw himself into one particular line of that work—I mean technical education. That is a matter of the greatest importance to India—and the necessity of encouraging technical education has been, perhaps, insufficiently recognised in the past—and I am certain that in regard to it the Bombay Presidency owes a great debt to Lord Reay." We have every reason to believe that the late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay correctly expressed the sentiments of our countrymen of the Western Presidency. The Duke of Connaught also testified to the kindness and gentlemanly feeling which Lord Reay always showed to him in the discussion of public questions whether they agreed or disagreed on any particular question. After referring to the excellent condition of the Bombay army, the Duke thus concluded his speech:—"I may never be connected with the Indian service again, but I shall always remember with gratitude and affection the loyalty and kindness which I met with on every side."

The Chairman then proposed the health of Lord Reay in a few well-chosen words. In doing so, Lord Northbrook recalled the meeting of five years ago when the Club entertained Lord Reay on the eve of his departure for India, and having regard to the success of his administration in the Bombay Presidency they welcomed his return to England with remarkable satisfaction. Lord Northbrook said:—"Lord Reay's administration had been—as a critical and not always friendly Bombay newspaper had well expressed it—"one unusually productive of energy in diverse directions and which will leave a beneficent mark in the history of the Presidency." Lord Reay, in responding to the toast, made an admirable speech. His Lordship rightly looked upon the great compliment paid him by the Northbrook Indian Club as a certificate of good conduct given by those who, from personal experience, know how vast are the responsibilities of the Indian administration." And he spoke nothing but the truth when he said that the name of the President of the Club is still held in great respect all over the Indian Empire, connected as it is in the minds of the people of India with just, cautious administration. Lord Reay bore testimony to the services rendered during his administration by European and Native officials. Of the latter his Lordship thus spoke:—"Sir Charles Aitchison will, I know, support my view as well as all those at this table who have utilized their invaluable services, and who have recognised in them the link between the Administration and the people from whom they have sprung. I need only mention the name of Mr. Justice Telang to show what great abilities are available." It is, however, a matter for deep regret that the Government does not utilize indigenous talent in the work of administration as much as it should do. Costly foreign agency ought not to be imported for doing work which might be satisfactorily performed by cheap labour available in the country. This principle, the soundness of which cannot for an instant be questioned, ought to guide our rulers in recruiting the public service. But they act exactly on the opposite policy. Speaking generally, they reserve for the children of the soil only those posts which it would not be worth the foreigner's while to accept. Lord Reay, we observe, spoke in very high terms of the services rendered by the Public Works Department. His Lordship said:—"India is under a very deep obligation to the Public Works Department. The means of communiation, the irrigation channels, especially in Sind, are monuments of engineering, and if we can now for the most part cope with famine, it is due to this department with which during these five years I have had such a very close and pleasant connection." Well, no sensible man denies the value of the great work which the Public Works Department has done in India, but we think Lord Reay was rather unfortunate in mentioning the irrigation channels as instances of successful public works. We really admit that irrigation works have proved most successful in rainless Sind; but the circumstances of that province are quite exceptional. In the other provinces only those irrigation works have proved successful which are either old native works like the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals and the Kaveri anicut, and which have been restored by British agency at a small expenditure, or works which have been constructed under exceptionally favourable conditions such as the Godavery and Kristna. Our engineers, with all their ability, which is undoubted, have yet to learn that magnificent engineering success may be associated with disastrous commercial failure. Lord Reay fully recognised the activity and energy of the commercial classes in the Western Presidency, and remarked:—"The extraordinary and rapid development of the mill industry, and of the wheat trade are not due to rules and regulations, but to such men as Messrs. Forbes Adam, Sassoon Petit, not to mention other names. We depend absolutely on self-reliance, on education for future progress, as well as on free trade, external and internal; and Bombay has during my term of office been freed from all internal obstacles." Lord Reay thus concluded his speech:—"To increase the feelings of loyalty and respect for our rule is the first duty we have to discharge in India. Nothing should be allowed to impair that duty, and the deeper it is realised the better it will be for us. It will strengthen the moral fibre of both nations, and it will make them better able to grapple with difficulties, which will find them prepared for joint action as fellow-subjects in defence of common interest." These noble words we commend to every Englishman who is any way connected with the administration of India.

IN MEMORIAM.

WE have to announce with great sorrow the death of Babu Mahesh Chunder Chowdhuri, the well-known Vakil of the Appellate Side of the High Court. This melancholy event took place at 3 P. M. on Wednesday last at his house in Harrington Street. He was suffering from a complication of diseases for over a year, and although his complete recovery was never hoped for, the end was not expected to be so near. The benefit that he had got from a steamer trip not long ago to Bhagulpore under medical advice was, however, not lasting, and his sufferings of late were great.

His death is a serious loss to the profession, of which, in the words of the Hon'ble Justice Norris, he was the *de facto* leader, and the loss to the community is still greater. His character, talents and attainments won him a very high place in the esteem of his countrymen, his colleagues, and his clients, as well as of the Judges before whom he had to appear in discharge of his professional duties. What some of the latter felt for him was expressed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Justice Norris from the bench on Thursday, after the melancholy news of his death had reached them. The Chief Justice addressing Babu Hem Chandra Bannerjee, the Senior Government Pleader, said:

I am sure we have all of us heard with very regret this morning of the death of our old friend Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdhury, who has practised in this court for so many years and has always done so with honor to himself and satisfaction to the judges before whom he appeared; he always did his best for the benefit of his clients and the profession. He has gone away from amongst us now, and we can only hope that those of you who are left will in your practice follow in his footstep and leave in the end as good a reputation as he has done.

Babu Hem Chandra Bannerjee replied:

We are deeply thankful to your lordship for the kind sentiment to which you have just given expres-

sion. The death of Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdhury is a matter of the deepest sorrow to us. As a lawyer, as an advocate, and as a man he occupied the foremost place amongst us. He was one of those gifted men who served not only to shed lustre upon, but to raise the reputation of, our body. As a lawyer he was never captious or hair-splitting; he considered every question from the broadest point of view, and his arguments were always cogent and comprehensive, founded upon legal principles of wide application. Then as an advocate he was earnest and enthusiastic. He never took a desponding view of his client's case. Possessing one of the clearest intellects, and a strong and retentive memory, his resources never failed him and he was always able to present his case in the least objectionable shape, and his advocacy was for the most part impressive and effective. Lastly, he was equally distinguished as a man, spotless in character, amiable in manners, kindly of heart and generously disposed he was always willing and ready to assist those who sought his help. He never shirked any duty private or public. In short he was man whose place it will not be easy to fill. His death is not only a heavy loss to us, but a loss to the whole country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, who sat with the Hon'ble Justice Chandra Madhub Ghosh addressing Mr. Tweedale, feelingly and frankly observed :

We have learnt with very deep regret of the loss which your branch of the profession has sustained in the death of its *de facto* leader, Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdhury who had practised in this Court and in the Court which preceded it, with advantage to the clients and with honor and reputation to himself for a very long series of years. He was a distinguished lawyer, an able advocate, a generous opponent, and a man of high integrity and honesty and uprightness of purpose. His mind was of a more powerful order than the mind of some of those whom it was his duty to address, and this, coupled with the fact that he spoke with great rapidity rendered it at times a matter of difficulty to follow readily many of his numerous arguments, which occasionally produced a little irritation. But this was something merely superficial; and at the bottom of his heart he was most anxious that nothing should occur to interfere with the friendly relations which ought to exist between the Bench and the Bar. Personally I have received great consideration at his hands, and though it was not my privilege to know him in the intimate way in which I know the members of that branch of the profession to which I belong, I feel in common with you, though not to the same extent, the loss of a friend. I trust his memory will remain fresh and fragrant, and that those of you who are young and just entering upon the battle of life will consider his example well worthy of imitation.

Mr. Tweedale in reply said :

In the absence of the senior Government pleader, it is my mournful duty to reply to your lordship as regards the death of our late friend, Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdhury, the ablest among our vakils. There is nothing for me to add to the eloquent and feeling words which have fallen from your lordship and which are well-deserved. In addition to what you said, I must say this :—I have always felt and admired the great tact and skill which he displayed in solving a difficult case and in extracting from it the real point: and your lordship is aware of the learning and ability he displayed, and also that he never used any argument which could not be supported. In private life, he was earnest, straightforward, and a kind friend. We deeply mourn his loss and we feel that his death has been a great loss to us and that a mournful feeling has been cast upon the profession to which he belonged.

Similar observations were addressed to the Bar from all the other Benches of the Court and were replied to in suitable terms by different members of the profession, including the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. P. Evans and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose. All united in testifying to the worth and virtues of the deceased gentleman to which, it is scarcely necessary for us to add, his countrymen cordially agree. He was a profound lawyer, and as one of the Judges of the High Court often remarked, his arguments rose above eloquence and it was a rare treat to hear him discuss some knotty points of law, A distinguished Barrister Judge once observed that if the High Court Bar had three other lawyers as keen and sound as Babu Mahesh Chunder no bar in the world could possibly be stronger, and another well-known Barrister freely admitted that high as his own position in the profession unquestionably was he could learn law from Mahesh Babu for *twenty years*.

If, as an advocate and a lawyer, his merits were great, he was greater far as a man, and those that were intimately acquainted with the sterling qualities of his heart know that his peers were few indeed. Childless as he was, his large fortune was devoted to the comfort and happiness of those to whom he was more than a father in every respect, and the needy and the poor received his charity in no stinted measure. He took a keen interest in all important public movements of the day, and was an ardent supporter of the Congress, the Allahabad meeting of which he attended at considerable inconvenience and personal discomfort.

In his native village of Amadpur, in the District of Burdwan, he established a school and a dispensary for the benefit of the villagers, and he aided largely in making roads and excavating tanks for their use. At a considerable expense did he endow a temple of Anandamayi, in the name of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached and whose loss he did not long survive. He also established an *Atithi Sala* attached to it for the feeding of the poor. Eminently successful as he was in the practice of his profession from the days of the Sudder Dewany Adulat, which he joined in 1857, he had given a practical contradiction to the supposition that educated Bengalis are only attached to the learned professions. His family owned large zamindaries in the districts of Hugly, Burdwan and the 24 Purgunahs and the reclamation of waste lands in the Sundurbands was one of his favourite pursuits. His steamers plied between Calcutta, Uluberia, Kalna, Katwa and other places in Bengal, and he successfully maintained the service against the keen competition of Messrs Hoare Miller & Co. His competitors were so much struck by his tact, resources and business capabilities that ultimately they amalgamated their own service with his, gave him a large share in the business and made him one of the directors of the company. He will be remembered as the pioneer and foremost projector of inland steamer services owned by natives of this country.

If his worth met with no adequate recognition at the hands of the Government it was because he was far too independent. The only notice that was taken of his worth and the prestige of his family, which is one of the oldest in the district of Burdwan was, we believe, the bestowal of a certificate of Honor by Lord Lytton's Government at the Imperial Assemblage of 1877. His own merits, however, secured him larger honors than any that the Government could confer. He was a sound Persian scholar having exclusively devoted himself to Persian studies up to his sixteenth year, when he took to English. He obtained his Junior Scholarship from the Bankura School within a very short time late as his education had commenced. He was particularly strong in Mathematics and literature in which he made rapid progress. From Bankura he went to Krishnagore where his father was the Principal Suddur Amin and from the Krishnagore College he was eventually transferred to the Hughly College where he obtained the Senior Scholarship. His legal studies, however, were completed at the Hindoo College and at the final examination he stood first and obtained the Gold Medal for the year. He Joined the Bar in 1857 and his success was ensured from the beginning, and as we have seen above his success was great. The irritation to which Justice Norris has referred probably stood in the way of his promotion to the Bench for which he was so eminently fitted in every respect. That, however, is not a matter of much regret considering that his country was the gainer thereby, for the services he was able to render to it were great. His untimely death, for he was not yet aged sixty, is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. To the latter we offer our sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

It is stated that Lady Lansdowne will return to India by the 18th of November, and will join the Viceroy on tour at Agra.

The fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court will assemble on Monday, the first of September.

It is announced that during the Durga Puja vacation, Messrs. Justices Prinsep and Wilson will preside over the Vacation Bench. The vacation commences after the day's work on the 16th September. But the Court offices do not close till about two weeks after.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta :—Mr. Thomas Charles Ledlie, Dr. Stephen Owen Moses, Mr. Thomas William Spink, Mr. Walter Culley Madge, and Mr. William Health Phelps. We do not notice any native names in the list

On account of the Mohurrum the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University will be held on Saturday, the 30th August, instead of on Saturday, the 23rd August, as previously announced.

The *Indian Daily News*] learns that the Bengal Government has ordered certain alterations to be made in the Calcutta Maidan roads at the junction of the Red Road with the Chowringhee course, to form a site for the statue of the Marquis of Dufferin, the late Viceroy.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, and his brother Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, have with their usual liberality presented to the Calcutta Municipality a large plot of land in Taltollah which is to be converted into a Square for the recreation of the public. The land has been valued at upwards of Rs.20,000. The Square is to be embellished with a bust of the late Babu Harakumar Tagore, the father of the noble brothers. It is the intention of the Maharajah, we believe, to replace the bust with a statue, if it be possible to get one made in India.

It was rumoured that the Town Hall was in a bad way and required a thorough overhauling before it could be again permitted to accommodate a public meeting. The alarm was false, for Mr. Osmond, of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., who was requested to inspect and report on the condition of the building, reports that the building is in every respect perfectly safe.

The Calcutta Corporation, at the instance of Babu Kally Nath Mitter, adopted on Thursday last a resolution recording its sorrow at the death of Mr. M. P. Gasper, one of its most prominent and useful members. The Resolution will be forwarded to Mrs. Gasper.

At last Thursday's meeting the Commissioners accepted Dr. Simpson's apology, to which we have adverted before more than once. Sir Henry Harrison made a feeble attempt to support the Health Officer's theory that the position of affairs had been shifted by stand being taken on legal grounds. Babu Kally Nath Mitter showed by reference to the proceedings of a former meeting that he had all along maintained that the Health Officer's action was wrong in law, and Mr. Lee had to admit at the close of the debate that there was no room for doubt that Babu Kally Nath Mitter had found a legal flaw in the memo. of the Health Officer. It pleased Sir Henry to make strong remarks about taking counsel's opinion by the Commissioners. We confess we do not see how this action can be complained of unless it be for the reason that Sir Henry's friend has been brought to bay by it. Mr. Lee quoted Thomas a-Kempis in support of the proposition that "a peaceable man doth

more good than a very learned man," which, we hope, will have some effect on the bellicose mood of the late Chairman.

THE Bankruptcy Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council next cold season in Calcutta.

THE numerous friends and relatives of Babu Debendra Dutt, of the Wellington Square Dutt family, are mourning his untimely death.

THE Alipore Magistracy is determined to put down touters. We hope it will succeed.

PUNDIT Hridaya Narain and his friends are not satisfied with the finding of Mr. Harrington, the Commissioner of Allahabad, in the Cawnpore assault case. They have, therefore, again memorialised Sir Auckland Colvin on the subject and there is a chance of the enquiry being re-opened.

THE last number of the *Empress* has an excellent likeness of our distinguished townsman Maharajah Sir Narendrakrishna Bahadur K. C. I. E. It has also an appreciative notice of the Maharaja's career which we reproduce elsewhere. It is alike marked by public spirit and private charity.

UNDER the name of *Pramila* a collection of Bengali poems has been published, that had appeared before in the *Bharati*, the *Bharatbasi*, and other papers and periodicals They are from the pen of a lady of great promise whose name does not appear on the title page, but who is a daughter of Babu Bijoy Chunder Bose of the Bengal Secretariat. The young authoress, we are told, is yet in her teens, and it does her great credit that her first efforts should be so well received.

OWING to uninterrupted rain landslips at Simla continue. The fall of several Native houses is reported from Kasumpti. The main road has suffered severely in front of the Foreign Office, and heavy falls have occurred near Lowrie's Hotel. A later Simla telegram to the *Englishman* says that a serious landslip has occurred on the Tonga Road about seven miles from Simla, and for over fourteen hours tongas have been unable to pass through. The road is blocked for the bullock train service, and the mails are arriving several hours late. There are also several smaller slips along the road, which impede traffic. The rainfall in the Himalyan regions this year is quite abnormal.

THE *Whitechapel Gazette* contradicts the statement of Mr. Bradlaugh as to the Agent for the Governor-General in Central India, having issued a Circular to the Chiefs, forbidding them to subscribe to certain native papers without permission. We are glad to hear this and hope that the contradiction is founded on facts. The circular, if genuine, would be quite enough to discredit any Government in whose name it is used.

THE Secretaryship of the Howrah Municipality is once more vacant owing to the death of Mr. Mitchell, its late incumbent. Many undeserving candidates and some deserving ones, too, are in the field, and the canvassing is very active as to-day is the last day for sending in the application. Municipal experience is rightly insisted on as an indispensable condition of the appointment. But the Howrah Commissioners would do well to remember that there is Municipal experience and Municipal experience, and it is not at all an easy task to discriminate without proper sifting. Some ugly rumours reach us in this connection which we do not care to give currency to. But if we forbear, it is only because we hope that the hint will be readily taken.

IN the Commons on Thusday night Sir John Gorst in explaining the Indian Budget announced that the surplus for 1889-1890 was £2,677,000, and was due to the rise in value of the rupee, the increase in revenue, and reduction in expenditure. The surplus for the current year is £1,870,000. This increase over estimate is entirely due to the rise in exchange, without which it would have been half a million below the estimate. There will be a reduction of salt duty, £1,500,000 of which duty has been applied to the Famine Fund. Sir John, in conclusion, said that the financial status of India was most encouraging. Mr. Bradlaugh and others in the course of the debate complained of the tardiness of the Secretary of State in presenting it. Sir Richard Temple eulogised the Budget and congratulated India on having the lightest taxation of any country in the world. The attendance in the House during the debate was but meagre. A later telegram, however, says:—Sir John Gorst said that he could hold out no hope of a reduction in the salt tax at present, and that it was proposed to apply the surplus to the re-establishment of the Famine Fund.

THE Government of India has at last come to the conclusion that it is expedient to postpone legislation as to leprosy for the present as doubts exist as to the contagious character of the disease even in its advanced stages. This we gather from a summary of the Despatch to the Secretary of State telegraphed by the Simla correspondent of the *Englishman*. Many of the highest medical authorities in India consider that it is contagious only in the sense that it is inoculable and the Government says that the opinions of the local administrations exhibit a remarkable state of uncertainty as to the cause and character of leprosy. Even those that advocate compulsory segregation consider the cost to be prohibitive. The Government of Bengal is prepared to accept the Bill as a tentative and experimental measure only until further experience has been gained. The Government of India, however, do not mean to be quite idle. The despatch says:

As it now appears from communications received from 'home' that before a Commission is sent out as much information as possible should be obtained on the subject, a technical Secretary will be appointed for one year, and medical officers of leper establishments will be instructed to give all the information in their power. The Government of India say that while they cannot pledge themselves to accept the conclusions of such a Commission as the National Leprosy Fund may send out, they will, if three members are deputed, appoint two others here to co-operate.

It is hoped that the investigation proposed may provide more definite information as to the causes of leprosy and the best means for its prevention.

As to the Leper Asylum Committee about which the Government of Bengal published a Resolution of late the following members have been nominated to act upon it:

Mr. Justice H. T. Prinsep, Nawab Abdool Luteef, Bahadur, C.I.E., and Rai Issur Chunder Mitter, Bahadur, on behalf of the District Charitable Society; Mr. H. Lee, C.S, Mr. W. M. Osmond, and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, on behalf of the Corporation; Mr. W. J. Simmons, on behalf of the Public Health Society; and Babu Omirtolal Mittra, on behalf of the Permanent Memorial Fund. Mr. J. Lambert, Commissioner of Police, will sit on the Committee *ex-officio*, and of the two medical officers to be appointed, to complete the Committee, one will probably be Dr. W. J. Simpson, the Health Officer. Mr. P. McGuire, Secretary of the District Charitable Society, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

MR. HARTE, the well-known Theosophist, is in our midst. He delivered two interesting lectures in the Corinthian Theatre, one of which was on "Hypnotism" and the other on "Theosophy in the West."

WE have expressed our misgivings as to the real cause of the withdrawal of the India Councils Bill. We never for a moment believed that the Home Government has been actuated in this matter by a desire to give the people of India Legislative Councils formed on a wider and more representative basis than what is contemplated by the present Bill. Something else is at the bottom of the action of Government. A distinguished Anglo-Indian writing from England by the last mail has thrown some light upon the question. He says:—"We might have had a really good India Act this year, a far stronger one than Lord Cross' Bill as originally introduced but for the extreme proposals of our Congress friends. * * * The extreme party in the Congress have unconsciously played into the hands of the party of obstruction in England." It would be a great pity if all the money and energy spent by the Congress delegates in the United Kingdom have gone simply to set the Government 'at home' against even any moderate proposals for the reform of the Legislative Councils. This should at least be a lesson to our Congress friends who advocate reforms to be more cautious in their demands in future.

THE following paragraph is going the round of our morning contemporaries:—"An organisation has been set on foot among the orthodox section of the Hindu community to get up a party to proceed to England during the coming Durga Puja holidays. Arrangements, we hear, will be made to preserve the caste prejudices, and every step will be taken to get Brahmins to cook the food of the party on their passage to, and during their stay in, England. The party will consist of many leading members of the Hindu community." We have, in connection with this rumour, been told the names of certain well-known gentlemen, who authorise us to deny that they have any thing to do with it. It is necessary to state this as the names of the gentlemen in question are being freely used in this connection in the Press.

A MEETING of forty thousand Socialists was held at Brussels, on August 10th, in favour of universal suffrage. It was resolved to continue the struggle till the object is attained. A Progressist meeting was held in the evening, at which the speakers declared that violence must take the place of lawful means.

MR. JACKSON, the well-known barrister, arrived in Calcutta by the last mail and has resumed his practice. His return had been eagerly looked for by the profession and before his actual arrival, he had been retained and briefed in many important cases.

THE *Statesman* says:—"Through the Magistrate's intervention, the religious dispute at Hughly between the Mussulmans and Hindus in regard to the tolling of a bell and blowing of a shell by a Hindu gentleman in a Mahomedan quarter, has been settled. The latter is to lower the sound of the bell and shell during the days of the Mohurrum. This would secure him the exercise of his religious rights, whilst it would tend to avoid a breach of the peace by the Afghans, Pathans and Moguls, who come during the Mohurrum, and over whom the Mutawali of the Hughly Imambara has no control. The Hindus are dissatisfied with this decision." The Hindus have been given ample reasons to be dissatisfied, we are afraid.

WE have to announce with sorrow the death of Rai Dinanath Ghosh Bahadur of Shambazar. The deceased was long employed in the Financial Secretariat of the India Government, and had by his abilities and industry risen to a place of honor and emolument. About five years ago he retired from Government service on a well-earned special pension. He was latterly in very indifferent health and died on Thursday last leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. He was distinguished for his integrity, business abilities and thorough independence of character, and at the time of his retirement from service the Government of India conferred the title of Rai Bahadur on him, an honor which he eminently deserved. During the thirty-two years he was in Government employ he enjoyed its confidence as a trusted servant, and was greatly loved and esteemed by those with whom he came into contact.

MR. LEE, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, is a great Tennis player. He has just joined the India Club and the first fruits of his joining is that the Club is to have some excellent Tennis courts in the north of the Dalhousie

Square, the south of which is taken up by the Dalhousie Club. The noble President of the Club is one of the champion players of the game; and it is hoped that between His Highness the President and Mr. Lee, Tennis will be quite a feature of the India Club.

THE Lord Mayor of London has notified that, having learned that the Imperial Ukase ordering the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, the issue of which it was feared was imminent, is not to be issued, he defers the meeting which was to have taken place at the Mansion House to protest against the measure. How and for what good could any meeting protest against the action of the Czar of all Russias is difficult to see.

PARLIAMENT will be prorogued to-morrow.

THE Automatic Brake problem is by no means yet solved. On the 4th April 1889, the Government of India published its decision to adopt the Vaccum Automatic Brake for general use on Indian Railways. But an accident which occurred at Carslile in England on the 9th March last owing to an alleged failure of automatic vaccum brake used on the vehicles of the London and North-Western Railway, has set the authorities a-thinking again, and communications have been addressed to the local Governments, and administrations on the subject as well as the heads of the different Railway Companies. It is claimed that the pattern of the Automatic Vaccum Brake which has been adopted in India is free from certain objectionable features, which appear in the London and North-Western Railway pattern. In indenting, however, for locomotives for future, other improvements that the Board of Trade has suggested will be insisted upon.

PARLIAMENTARY amenities are sometimes of a character that is scarcely understood in this country. According to a Central Agency telegram, an extraordinary scene occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. When the estimates were under discussion in Committee, Dr. Tanner declared that "Mr. Matthews was the meanest and basest skunk who had ever held office." This certainly was not 'parliamentary language.' The Chairman called him to order, whereupon he withdrew the expression, and apologised for using it.

FLOODS are by no means confined to any particular part of the country but seem to be pretty well distributed. A Dacca telegram says that the great iron bridge at Tongi, which cost the late Raja Kali Narayan Roy Bahadoor a large sum, has been washed away by flood. Great inconvenience is being felt in the district in consequence. Drought is, however, keenly felt in portions of the Hughly and other districts which is seriously interfering with cultivation. Either way the ryot's prospect is as bad as Zemindar's.

THE Defence Association, in a Memorial presented to the Viceroy, thus remonstrates with the Government about the Income Tax :—

The experience of a second year yielded no proof of any substantial improvement, as will be seen from the following opinions extracted from the Annual Report for 1887, 1888, dated 2nd October 1888, reviewed by the Local Government on the 5th of December, and published in January,1889 :—

Commissioner of Burdwan : "Direct taxation in India, as elsewhere, is no doubt unpopular and distasteful, but no open manifestation of feeling against the tax has come to notice."

Commissioner of the Presidency Division : "The tax is unsuited to the circumstances of the country, and therefore continues to be as unpopular as ever."

Commissioner of Rajshaye : "The district officers are generally of opinion that direct taxation in this country is distasteful to the people, and is disliked by all members of the community in every district."

Commissioner of Dacca : "The district officers are unanimous in thinking that the tax is unpopular. The Collector of Dacca states that every endeavour was made to remove its unpopularity by making the assessment as equitable as possible, and thinks that the people have now quietly acquiesced in the measure as inevitable."

Commissioner of Chittagong, : "I am as opposed as I was last year to the tax, which is eminently unsuited to the country, and the opinion which I expressed last year I still adhere to. The tax is a necessity at present, but it should, in my opinion, be the first to go."

Commissioner of Patna : "The ordinary difficulties of untrustworthy accounts and false assessments are as great as ever."

Board of Revenue : "The local officers are unanimous in the opinion that the tax is unpopular, and the difficulties of working it are enhanced by the unwillingness of the people to state their real incomes and by the subterfuges to which traders resort."

Government of Bengal : "The difficulty of accurate assessment which is inseparable from the income-tax in a country like India must continue to be the great obstacle to its successful administration."

In the last quoted opinion of the Bengal Government, the doom of the income-tax is actually pronounced; for the difficulty of accurate assessment, which is tantamount to the perpetration of injustice, is therein declared to be inseparable from the tax. Nor is it temporary. It is essential and permament, and must always be the great obstacle to its successful administration. I cannot be maintained that unsuccessful administration will be persisted in, even after the evidence, which has satisfied the Government of Bengal and all its responsible officials, also convinces the Government of India.

BABU INDRANATH BANERJI, a well-known pleader of Burdwan, has written a very sensible letter to the *Indian Mirror* regarding Hari Mohun Maiti's case. We here reproduce the letter :—

A good deal of misconception seems to prevail with reference to the unfortunate case of Hari Mohun Maiti. Supposing Maiti has been rightly convicted, it should be distinctly remembered that he has been punished for having committed an act which is *ipso facto* unlawful, but that he has been punished for having committed a perfectly lawful act in a *rash and negligent*, that is to say, *unlawful manner*. That was the real point at issue, and this ought to be clearly borne in mind.

It will thus be seen that, so far as the legal aspect of the matter is concerned, Maiti's offence, if any, had nothing whatever to do with child-marriage. If Fulmani had been a fully grown-up woman, and had been, let us suppose, in a miserable state of health, her husband would have been punished all the same for doing her any physical harm, through rashness and negligence. To drag in the subject of child-marriage in this connection is simply irrelevant, if nothing worse. What is there in rash and negligent conduct which can be said to be peculiar to child-marriage? It must be noted also that, in Fulmani's case, she never appears to have suffered except on the last unfortunate occasion. I must say, therefore, that it is absolutely improper to hysterically shriek over the real or fancied evils of child-marriage in connection with Maiti's case.

If, therefore, there is nothing *peculiar to child-marriage* in Maiti's case, how can you logically propose the raising of the age of consent, as a remedy against evil consequences, arising from rash and negligent conduct, while the evils, that are likely to flow from raising the age of consent, have been very pithily pointed out by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*? Permit me to hope, therefore, that if a representation does come to be made to Government of the subject you will see the foolishness and absurdity of joining it notwithstanding the hasty opinion that you have expressed in the matter.

I should also like to point out to you that any proposal to raise the age-limit, must necessarily involve interference with the religious beliefs, as based on the *Shastras* of the Hindus. There is the injunction, about the *garbhadhansanskar*, which cannot be violated by a Hindu with impunity; and the occasion for this *sanskar* may arise at any time after a girl has passed her *kanyakakal*, which is the 10th year of her age. But I do not think that I need go into details, just at present.

If you are minded to go against child-marriage, do so right boldly and without mincing matters, but in the name of anything that you hold sacred, do not, I entreat you, offer to speak, on behalf of Hindus, much less, of orthodox Hindus.

We would commend these remarks to those who would make a capital of 'Harimaitism.'

DR. DE. JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes :—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq , M.R.C.S.F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Extract

MAHARAJA SIR NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

In publishing the following short sketch of the life of Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K. C. I. E., it is necessary to advert a little to the rise of the illustrious founder of the Sobhabazar Raj family,—we mean, Maharaja Naba Krishna Bahadur,—the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch. From a reference to some of the oldest records now extant, we learn that Maharaja Naba Krishna played no inconsiderable part in the politics of Bengal, and materially helped in the establishment and consolidation of the British power in this part of the country. From the humble position of an ordinary *Munshi* or writer, drawing a salary of Rs. 60 a month, he, by hard industry and exceptional ability, attained to the highest eminence in the State. The Maharaja, despairing of having any male issue, adopted one of his own nephews (Raja Gopi Mohan Deva). Subsequent to the adoption, however, a son was born to him, which afterwards caused a division of the property between the brothers in accordance with Hindoo usage. The benefactions of Maharaja Naba Krishna were munificent and extensive, so much so, that he endowed whole *Taluks* whose revenues were appropriated to the worship and service of particular deities of the Hindoo Pantheon and to the maintenance of large establishments connected therewith all the year round. His donations to Christian Churches in and around Calcutta were also of a munificent character, and his construction of a grand trunk road from Diamond Harbour to Kulpi—a distance of about 8 miles—is one of the many enduring monuments of his unstinted liberality. Of him it might be said without the least risk of exaggeration that he lived more for others than for himself. His mother's *shrad* expenses, which help us to have a faint idea of the extent of his possessions, moveable and immoveable, are according to a statement of the Rev. D. Marshman, put down at Rs. 9,00,000. On the demise of his father, Raja

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Specimens on view at 13-5 Government Place.

R. HOTZ : PHOTOGRAPHER,

Sole Agent.

Raj Krishna Bahadur came in for his share of the inheritance which was princely and which rightfully devolved on him. He wielded great power in his day, a fact which is proved by the many stories and anecdotes related of him. The Honourable Butterworth Bayley, the then Acting Governor-General and father of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, conferred on him the distinction of Raja Bahadur. Unfortunately, however, Raja Raj Krishna Bahadur did not live long enough to enjoy this distinction, for he died at the early age of 42 years. He left behind him eight sons, of whom Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is now the only surving one. The present Maharaja is the senior member of the Sobhabazar family, to which Mr. James Routledge refers in such commendatory terms in one of his recent publications relating to India. Narendra Krishna commenced his cholastic career in the pre-university days and studied at the Hindoo College, where he completed his education. About this time Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor, created a special service which he recruited from among the scions of ancient families, and one of the appointments of great responsibility and trust, in that service was offered to the Maharaja, which he accepted. But he did not continue long in service. While holding the appointment, he earned golden opinions all round, and though a mere youth, became popular with all classes of people. From the period of his retirement from Government service began his public career. He was appointed a Municipal Commissioner and a Justice of the Peace, and became a leading member of the British Indian Association, which ever since the introduction of the elective system in that body, three times unanimously elected him as their President, and the Association owes much to him for his active and hearty co-operation. Lord Northbrook in recognition of his services to the Government and the country, gazetted him *Raja*, a title he had long enjoyed by the consent of his countrymen. His Lordship further emphasized his sense of appreciation of the Maharaja's public services by appointing him *per saltum* a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. In the Council Chamber, he distinguished himself by his disinterested advocacy of the cause of his country and by the stout opposition which he often felt called upon to offer to certain measures affecting the interests of his fellow-subjects. He has been more than once complimented by Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Sir Arthur Hobhouse (now Lord Hobhouse), Sir Richard Temple and other members, cautiouly slow of awarding praise, for the lucid exposition of his views and, above all, for his "courage of his opinions." He was granted the privilege of Private *Entree* to Government House in 1877. On the occasion of the assumption by Her Gracious Majesty Queen-Victoria of the title of the Empress of India, he was invited to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, where he was treated with all the consideration due to his rank and position in society, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General allowing his tent to be pitched on the right of, and close to, his own. It was at this memorable *Durbar* that Lord Lytton conferred on him the title of *Maharaja*. Lately, in order to signify her approval of his manifold acts of public utility, Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India was pleased to make him a K. C. I. E. Of the many honorary offices he still continues to hold and which, in no small degree, absorb his time and energies, it will suffice to name a few. He is at present the President of the British Indian Association, Vice-President of the Calcutta Public Library, a Governor of the Mayo Hospital, President of the Oriental Seminary, a Municipal Commissioner, a Member of the District Board of the 24-Pergunnahs and a visitor of the Alipore Reformatory School. As a landlord his reputation is very high. Hardly an Administration Report issues that does not notice him favourably. The ryots of his Zemindaries are happy and prosperous. For their benefit he has established a free Dispensary and a higher grade English school to give his ryots a liberal education. The school is called the Maharja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur's Higher Grade English School and teaches up to the university Entrance curriculum. There has scarcely been any movement of a public character with which he has not more or less identified himself, and to serve his country faithfully and to the best of his ability he has spared neither time nor money. Occupying as he does a conspicuous position in Native society he has seldom or never hesitated to befriend, in a variety of ways, many in the lower strata of that society. In regard to his acts of private charity, the scriptural behest "Let not thy left hand know what the right hand doeth" is rarely better exemplified in practice. Incomplete as this brief sketch is, it gives the principal events of the public life of a prominent citizen, and we cannot close it without expressing the hope that the Maharaja Bahadur may be spared many years of usefulness to the community, of which he is so bright an ornament. We are happy to be able to state that in his son Kumar Gopendra Krishna Bahadur, M.A., B.L., Statutory Civilian and Joint-Magistrate of Sealdah, who has already made his mark, is discrenible the promise of the trustee of the Maharaja's future name and fame.—*Express*, *August* 1, 1890.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R, N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

A FEW PERTINENT TRUTHS.

It is a fact of medical science that the kidneys are the chief blood purifiers of the system. The chief blood poisoner is uric acid, which the kidneys alone can expel. If the thousand little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys, through which the entire blood supply passes, the same as through the heart, are diseased, the kidneys cannot separate and expel this poisonous waste matter from the blood, and no other organs in the body can take their place. They do the cleansing, and when in a healthy condition, incredible as it may appear, they attend to the purification of one hundred thousand gallons of blood per year. Think of this fact a moment, and then do not wonder, that in performing so large an amount of work, they are so liable to get out of order. To the normal condition of these delicate little sewer tubes you owe your health and life, because when deranged all the morbid waste matter, consisting of poisonous uric acid and urea, instead of being passed out of the body, is taken up by the blood, decomposing it and carrying disease and death to the most remote parts of the body. Do you see the moral of this? It is this. A healthy kidney means healthy blood, and healthy blood means a healthy body. In the light of these facts, it is your first duty to see that these delicate and important organs are kept in a proper condition, so that these poisonous acids are not retained, but expelled from the system. Do not wait until you learn, from a severe illness, that they are badly diseased, for then it may be too late.

Now, as another matter of scientific fact, there is but one remedy known which has power to keep the kidneys in a healthy condition by the regular removal of this deadly waste matter, and that is Warner's "Safe" Cure. It is true there are many preparations which claim to have this power over the kidneys, but no remedy has ever been found which absolutely does this but Warner's "Safe" Cure. It is a scientific remedy, and has a direct action on the kidneys. It cures disease by removing the cause, cleansing the fountains and enriching the blood. It gives strength and vigour to the digestive and muscular system, and is restorative and healing in its nature. It has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound. It has become a recognised agent for its life-preserving and blood-purifying properties, and as such is highly recommended by the most eminent physicians, who have referred to it as "the world's greatest medical blessing." It is the only proprietary remedy that has ever received the approval of the German Government. It is prescribed and its virtues extolled by such learned doctors as Weber, Boettcher, and Beyer, and scores of the most eminent physicians of that country. It has stood the test of ten year's severe trial and has come out triumphant, and a million unsolicited testimonials from the best people in the world declare its worth and value. Warner's "Safe" Cure can be had of all chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of H. Ballantine & Sons, Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 15, 1890.

General.—Babu Kali Narain Roy, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to Maldah.

Mr E W Collin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Purneah and Settlement Officer, Srinagar-Banaili Estates, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 15th July 1890, vice Mr W C Macpherson, on deputation.

Mr Nunda Krishna Bose, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Faridpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 21st July 1890, vice Mr L Hare, on privilege leave.

Babu Madan Gopal Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Godda in that district.

Babu Gossain Das Hazra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Sadar station of the Murshidabad district.

Babu Prosonno Kumar Banerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is posted to Jungipur in that district.

Second Lieutenant W K Eddis, of the Calcutta Light Horse, is, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp on the staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Maulvi Wajiuddin Ahmed, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpaiguri, was on leave from the 26th May to the 11th June 1890, both days inclusive, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Police.—Mr C Merriman, First Class Inspector, Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Detective Department, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E Robertson, but will take charge of the Southern Division Suburbs.

Mr E Robertson, Officiating Superintendent of the Detective Department, is appointed to act for Mr H S Johnstone, Superintendent of the third Division Town Police, during his absence on deputation, but will continue in charge of the Detective Department.

Mr C R Hill, Superintendent of the Southern Division, Suburban Police, is transferred to the Third Division Town Police.

Mr J E Millard, Superintendent of the Detective Department, at present acting as Superintendent of the Third Division, Calcutta Police, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Police, vice Mr J Costello, retired, and placed in charge of the First Division with effect from the 22nd July 1890.

Mr W A Gayer, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backerganj, is allowed leave for one month, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th July 1890.

Mr J B Goad, District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R T Dundas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, is also appointed to have charge of the Cuttack district police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J B Goad, until further orders.

Mr C P Crouch, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpur on leave, is transferred to Singbhum.

Mr A S Judge, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Singbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Rungpur.

Mr W W Daly, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th instant.

Mr F Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W W Daly, or until further orders.

Mr S N Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Howrah, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F Wilcox, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr E Robertson, Officiating Superintendent, Detective Department, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr J E Millard, with effect from the 22nd July 1890. Mr Robertson, while remaining in charge of the Detective Department, will continue to act for Mr H S Johnstone, Superintendent of the Third Division, Calcutta Police, during his absence on deputation.

Registration.—Quazi Muhammed Husain, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kaliachuck, in the district of Maldah, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Patiya, in the district of Rajshahye.

Babu Bisessur Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Patiya, in the district of Rajshahye, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kaliaachuck, in the district of Maldah.

JUDICIAL—Mr. H. Beveridge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hugly, and the District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, who were appointed, under the orders of the 26th July, 1890, to be also Additional Sessions Judges of Birbhum are authorized, under section 193 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to try all Sessions cases in Birbhum, during the absence on leave, of Mr. J. Whitmore, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Bhoirab Chunder Moitreya of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sherpore Independent Bench, in the District of Bogra.

Mr. J. Windsor, Officiating Joint-Magistrate in charge of the Bettiah Sub-Division of the District of Chumparun, is vested with power to try summarily, the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Giridhi Bench, in the District of Hazaribagh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Mr. Thomas Henry Ward, Mr. William Faster, Mr. Robert Joseph William Oates, and Babu Khetter Nath Sircar.

Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magurah, Jessore, is vested with the power to try summarily the the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Rajah Baidya Nath Pundit, Special Magistrate, Cuttack, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, Hugly, is vested with powers under Section 435 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure.

Under the outhority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kally Kumar Roy Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Magistrate Jhenida, Jessore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Ram Rinu Ghose is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Jehanabad Independent Bench, in the District of Hugly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Hurish Chunder Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Jnan Sonker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with powers under Sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Rajah Peary Mohan Mukerji, C. S. I., of his appointments as Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore General Bench II and of the Utterpara Municipal Bench, in the District of Hughly.

Mr A E Harward, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with powers under Sections 110 and 113 of the Code of Criminal Prosedure.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Serajgunge, in the District of Pubna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babus Jagadish Bhuttacharji, Mathura Nath Bhuttacharji, Prosunno Chunder Chackerbutty, Jadab Chunder Chowdhry, and Kristo Bandhu Bhaduri.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 375 of the Code of Criminal Prosedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Fatik Chunder Dass Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Bogra, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Syed Bassarut Hossein is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Aurungabad Bench, in the District of Gya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is vested with powers under Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sudder Independent Bench at Mymensing, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

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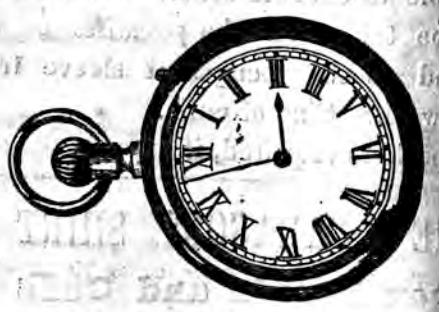

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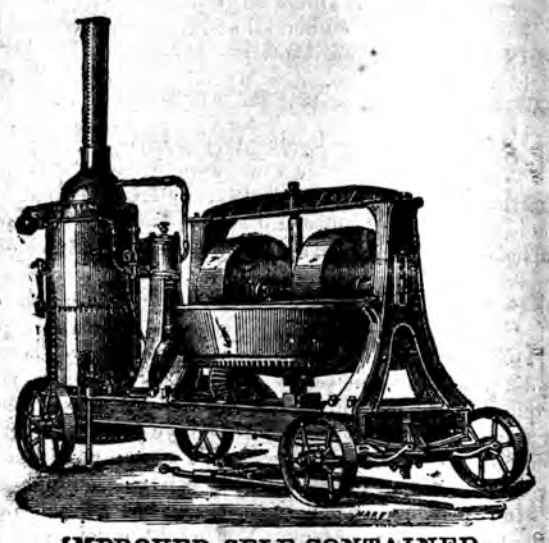

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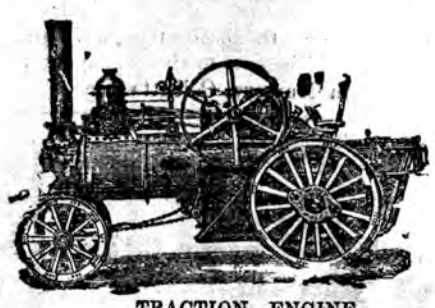

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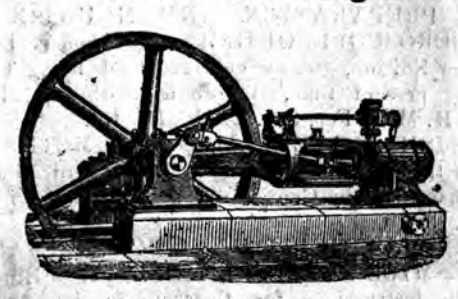

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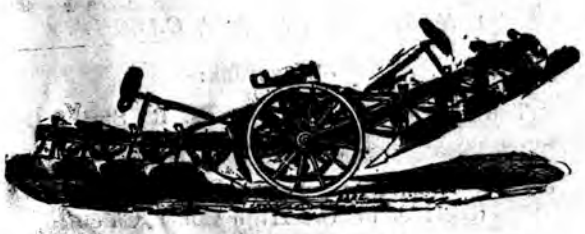

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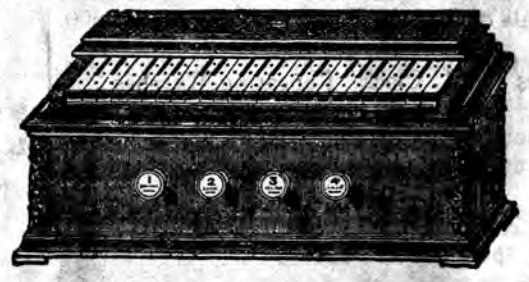

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All West End Watches are fully guaranteed and will be exchanged or repaired free of charges if any defect is found in the material of the workmanship; if used with reasonable care, they will last for a life time.

The undermentioned qualities are obtainable from most the best watch dealers, or direct from our agencies:

"CAMPAIGN" medium size and "Civil" small size key lever watches guaranteed for 3 years.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunt
Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 20	Rs. 21-
Sterling Silver Case...	„ 30-8	„ 33-8	...

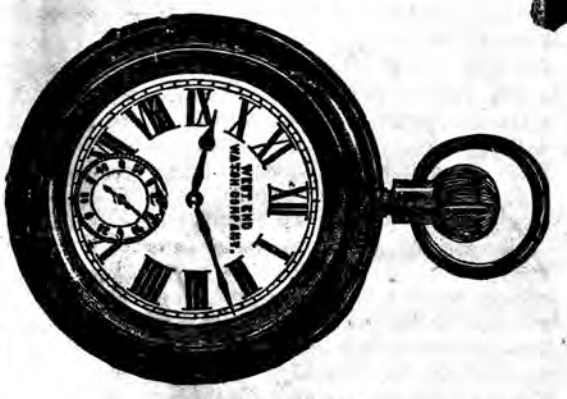
"GUARD'S Watches keyless lever movement," larg

"Standard Quality."

Full plate movement, with the latest improvements.
In open face Nickel Silver Case. ... Rs. 25
„ Sterling „ „ ... „ 40
Guaranteed for 6 years.

"Special Quality."

Half plate movement, guaranteed for 3 years.
In Nickle Silver Case Rs. 20.



"THE BERNA"

A keyless lever watch of simplified construction.

In order to meet numerous demands for a low priced, but reliable watch, we are now manufacturing this remarkably excellent watch, the Berna in the construction of which are embodied some entirely new features.

The Berna is not to be compared with the low priced articles offered by other firms. The Berna is fitted with the most nove and accurate lever escapement ever made; it has a patent hand setting mechanism enamelled dial with sunk seconds, bold hands and figures and a handsomely finished nickel case.

It needs no other better recommendation than the maker's name.

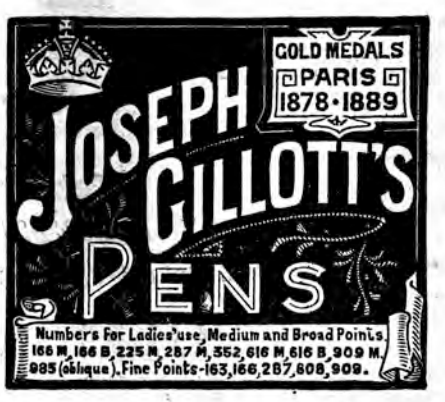
Price with velvet lined case, spare spring glass.
Rs. 12. 12. only

When buying a watch outside our offices, see that it is stamped either with our name "West End Watch Company" or with the registered trade mark "Beware of Spurious imitations."

Each Watch supplied in a velvet lined box with spare spring and glass per V.P.P., to any part of India and Burma.

Bombay: 25, Rompart Row. THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. Calcutta: 7, Lyon's Range.
26th January 1890.

Ask for our new illustrated catalogues which contain full particulars.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1878·1889
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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Numbers For Ladies' use, Medium and Broad Points
166 M, 166 B, 225 M, 287 M, 352, 616 M, 616 B, 909 M,
985 (oblique). Fine Points-163, 166, 287, 808, 909.